

# **Introductory Pāḷi Course**

by

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# Lesson 5

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# Revision

# Pronouncing All 41 Letters

|            | Place of articulation<br>发音部位 ( <i>ṭhāna</i> ) | Letters                |
|------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Vowels     |                                                | a, ā, i, ī, u, ū, e, o |
| Consonants | Gutturals 喉音 ( <i>kaṇṭhaja</i> )               | k, kh, g, gh, ṅ        |
|            | Palatals 口盖音 ( <i>tāluja</i> )                 | c, ch, j, jh, ñ        |
|            | Cerebrals 反舌音 ( <i>muddhaja</i> )              | ṭ, ṭh, ḍ, ḍh, ṇ        |
|            | Dentals 齿音 ( <i>dantaja</i> )                  | t, th, d, dh, n        |
|            | Labials 唇音 ( <i>oṭṭhaja</i> )                  | p, ph, b, bh, m,       |
|            | Miscellaneous 杂项                               | y, r, l, v, s, h, ḷ, ṃ |

# Colour Guide

a – open mouth

a – close mouth

a – open mouth following special rule  
(compound words), like Jetavane,  
sikkhāpadam

a – open mouth not following any rule,  
like veramanī, aññatarā

# Mahāmaṅgalasuttaṃ

Mātāpitu upaṭṭhānaṃ,  
puttadārassa saṅgaho,  
anākulā ca kammantā,  
etaṃ maṅgalamuttamaṃ.

Dānañca dhamma<sup>ca</sup>riyā ca,  
ñātakānañca saṅgaho,  
anavajjāni kammāni,  
etaṃ maṅgalamuttamaṃ.

# **Some Grammatical Notes**



# Inflection

**Inflection:** In grammar, **inflection** or **inflexion** is the modification of a word to express different grammatical categories, such as tense, mood, voice, aspect, person, number, gender and case.

Inflection of  
**Verbs:**  
**Conjugation**

Inflection of  
**Nouns:**  
**Declension**



# Inflection

**Inflection:** In grammar, **inflection** or **inflexion** is the modification of a word to express different grammatical categories, such as tense, mood, voice, aspect, person, number, gender and case.

This is what we have been studying about these past few lessons.

Inflection of  
**Nouns:**  
**Declension**

# Declension of Nouns in *Pāṭi*

## 名词的曲用 / 语尾变化

In *Pāṭi*, each noun is declined according to its

Termination

Case

Gender

Number

# Notable Differences Between *Pāṭi* and English in the Declension of Nouns

# Gender

## English:

- Old English had a system of grammatical gender, but “Gender” is no longer an inflectional category in Modern English
- Traces of the Old English gender system can be found in the use of certain nouns to refer specifically to persons or animals of a particular sex:
  - “**widow/widower**”,
  - “**actor/actress**”
  - “**tigress/tiger**”,

## Pāḷi:

- All nouns are categorised as either, **masculine**, **feminine** or **neuter**, and declined accordingly. E.g.
  - *Rukkha* (tree), *canda* (moon) : masculine
  - *Nadī* (river), *latā* (vine), *paññā* (wisdom) : feminine
  - *Dhana* (wealth), *citta* (mind) : neuter

# Case

## Modern English:

- Limited declension, e.g.
  - **I/me/mine; he, him, his;**
  - the use of '**s** to show the possessive case
- Most nouns are not declined
- Uses prepositions to show the various cases, e.g.
  - dative : **to, for**
  - locative : **in, on, at**
  - instrumental : **by, with, through**
  - e.g.:
    - The man shoots the bird **with an arrow**
    - "**with**" is used to show that arrow is the instrument

## Pāli:

- Each noun is declined according to the 8 cases, to show if it is the Subject, Object, Instrument etc.
- e.g. **Sara** (arrow), in the singular case:
  - Subject: **Saro**
  - Object: **Saraṃ**
  - Instrument: **Sarena**
  - e.g.:
    - *Naro **sarena** sakunaṃ vijjhati*
    - the preposition "with" as would be required in English is built into the word **Sara** as a suffix "**ena**" to give **Sarena**<sub>13</sub>



# Case

## Modern English:

- In simple sentences, the order of the nouns indicates which noun is the subject and which is the object, e.g.:
  - The **boy** hits the **man**
  - The **man** hits the **boy**
- In both cases, **boy** and **man** are not declined and are spelt exactly the same.
- The subject and the object are clearly implied through the word order.

## Pāli:

- Subjects and Objects are declined differently according to clear rules, e.g.:
  - *Kumāro naraṃ paharati*
  - *Naro kumāraṃ paharati*
- In the sentences, the *Pāli* stems, *Kumāra* and *Nara* are declined differently to indicate which is the subject and which is the object

# **Revision: What have we learnt so far?**



# Declension of Nouns in *Pāṭi*

## 名词的曲用 / 语尾变化

In *Pāṭi*, each noun is declined according to its

Termination

Case

Gender

Number

# Grouping of Nouns According to Termination

| Group           | Ending<br>with | example                       |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>akārānta</i> | <b>a</b>       | <i>nara</i> (man)             |
| <i>ikārānta</i> | <b>i</b>       | <i>aggi</i> (fire)            |
| <i>īkārānta</i> | <b>ī</b>       | <i>pakkhī</i> (bird)          |
| <i>ukārānta</i> | <b>u</b>       | <i>bhikkhu</i>                |
| <i>ūkārānta</i> | <b>ū</b>       | <i>sabbaññū</i> (omniscience) |
| <i>okārānta</i> | <b>o</b>       | <i>go</i> (bull)              |

# Genders of Nouns

## 3 Genders of Nouns

## 名词的性别分类

Masculine  
阳性  
(*Pullīṅga*)

Feminine  
阴性  
(*Itthilīṅga*)

Neuter  
中性  
(*Napuṃsakalīṅga*)

# Nouns – Quantity / Numbers

## Division of Quantity / Numbers

数量

Singular

单数

(*Ekavacana*)

Plural

复数

(*Bahuvacana*)

# Nouns: 8 Groups/9 Types of Cases

|   | <i>Vibhatti</i>   | Case                                               | e.g.                              |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | <i>Paṭhamā</i>    | Nominative 主格                                      | Subject                           |
| 2 | <i>Dutiyā</i>     | Accusative 宾格/对格/受格                                | Object                            |
| 3 | (a) <i>Tatīyā</i> | Ablative of agent (without action)                 | 具格<br>“by”<br>“with”<br>“through” |
|   | (b) <i>Karaṇa</i> | Ablative of instrument (with action)               |                                   |
| 4 | <i>Catutthī</i>   | Dative (receiver) 与格/为格                            | “to”, “for”                       |
| 5 | <i>Pañcamī</i>    | Ablative of separation (already moved)<br>托格/从格/夺格 | “from”                            |
| 6 | <i>Chaṭṭhī</i>    | Possessive/Genitive (belonging to) 属格              | “of”                              |
| 7 | <i>Sattamī</i>    | Locative 位置格/处格                                    | “in”, “on”,<br>“at”               |
| 8 | <i>Ālapana</i>    | Vocative (being addressed) 呼格                      | “O man”,<br>“dear mother”         |



# Declension of Nouns – What Have We Learnt?

Each noun is declined  
(modified by changing the suffix)  
according to its

## Termination

- *akārānta*  
("a" group)

## Gender

- masculine

## Number

- Singular
- Plural

## Case

- *Paṭhamā* (Object)
- *Dutiyā* (Subject)
- *Tatīyā & Karaṇa* (by, with, through)



# **1. Declension of Masculine, Akārānta Nouns**

阳性名词的曲用

# 1.1 Nominative Case (Subject) *Paṭhamā* 主格

# Nominative (Subject) Paṭhamā Masculine Akārānta Nouns (end with "a") 主格阳性名词的曲用

| Stem                               | Singular                                                        | Plural                                                           |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>manussa</i><br>(human<br>being) | <i>manussa</i> + <b>o</b> = <i>manusso</i><br>(the human being) | <i>manussa</i> + <b>ā</b> = <i>manussā</i><br>(the human beings) |
| <i>mātula</i><br>(uncle)           | <i>mātula</i> + <b>o</b> = <i>mātulo</i><br>(the uncle)         | <i>mātula</i> + <b>ā</b> = <i>mātulā</i><br>(the uncles)         |
| <i>kumāra</i><br>(boy)             | <i>kumāra</i> + <b>o</b> = <i>kumāro</i><br>(the boy)           | <i>kumāra</i> + <b>ā</b> = <i>kumārā</i><br>(the boys)           |
| <i>mitta</i><br>(friend)           | <i>mitta</i> + <b>o</b> = <i>mitto</i><br>(the friend)          | <i>mitta</i> + <b>ā</b> = <i>mittā</i><br>(the friends)          |

# Translate into English

| <i>Pāḷi</i>              | English            |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>kumārā gacchanti</i>  | The boys go.       |
| <i>mitto bhāsati</i>     | The friend speaks. |
| <i>kassako passati</i>   | The farmer sees.   |
| <i>manussā bhuñjanti</i> | Human beings eat.  |

# 1.2 Accusative Case (Object)

## *Dutiyā* 受格

# Accusative (Object) *Dutiyā*

## Masculine *Akārānta* Nouns

### 受格阳性名词的曲用

| Noun                 | Singular                                               | Plural                                            |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| <i>nara</i><br>(man) | <i>nara</i> + <b>am</b> = <i>naram</i><br>(a/the* man) | <i>nara</i> + <b>e</b> = <i>nare</i><br>(the men) |

- *Pāḷi* does not have articles (a, an, the)
- So, *Pāḷi* does not differentiate between “a man” & “the man”
- Hence, “*kumāro naram passati*” means both
  - “The boy sees the man” &
  - “The boy sees a man”



# Accusative (Object) *Dutiyā*

## Masculine *Akārānta* Nouns

### 受格阳性名词的曲用

| Noun                                   | Singular                                                         | Plural                                                        |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>dhamma</i><br>(truth, the doctrine) | <i>dhamma</i> + <b>am</b> = <i>dhammam</i><br>(a/the* doctrine)  | <i>dhamma</i> + <b>e</b> = <i>dhamme</i><br>(the doctrines)   |
| <i>vihāra</i><br>(monastery)           | <i>vihāra</i> + <b>am</b> = <i>vihāram</i><br>(a/the* monastery) | <i>vihāra</i> + <b>e</b> = <i>vihāre</i><br>(the monasteries) |
| <i>patta</i><br>(bowl)                 | <i>patta</i> + <b>am</b> = <i>pattam</i><br>(a/the* bowl)        | <i>patta</i> + <b>e</b> = <i>patte</i><br>(the bowls)         |
| <i>odana</i><br>(cooked rice)          | <i>odana</i> + <b>am</b> = <i>odanam</i><br>(the cooked rice)    | Not applicable                                                |

# ***Paṭhamā Nominative (Subject)*** ***and Dutiyā Accusative (Object)***

| English              | Stem   | Paṭhamā (Subject) |        | Dutiyā (Object) |        |
|----------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
|                      |        | Singular          | Plural | Singular        | Plural |
| hand                 | hattha | hattho            | hatthā | hattham         | hatthe |
| leg / foot           | pāda   | pādo              | pādā   | pādam           | pāde   |
| body                 | kāya   | kāyo              | kāyā   | kāyam           | kāye   |
| tree                 | rukkha | rukkho            | rukkhā | rukkham         | rukkhe |
| rock / stone         | pāsāṇa | pāsāṇo            | pāsāṇā | pāsāṇam         | pāsāṇe |
| Sangha/the community | saṅgha | saṅgho            | saṅghā | saṅgham         | saṅghe |
| light                | āloka  | āloko             | ālokā  | ālokaṃ          | āloke  |
| world                | loka   | loko              | lokā   | lokaṃ           | loke   |

# *Paṭhamā Nominative (Subject) and Dutiyā Accusative (Object) Nouns*

| English     | Stem    | Paṭhamā (Subject) |         | Dutiyā (Object) |         |
|-------------|---------|-------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
|             |         | Singular          | Plural  | Singular        | Plural  |
| sky         | ākāsa   | ākāso             | ākāsā   | ākāsaṃ          | ākāse   |
| sun         | suriya  | suriyo            | suriyā  | suriyaṃ         | suriye  |
| moon        | canda   | cando             | candā   | candaṃ          | cande   |
| path        | magga   | maggo             | maggā   | maggam          | magge   |
| thief       | cora    | coro              | corā    | coraṃ           | core    |
| slave       | dāsa    | dāso              | dāsā    | dāsaṃ           | dāse    |
| clerk       | lekhaka | lekhako           | lekhakā | lekhakaṃ        | lekhake |
| god / deity | deva    | devo              | devā    | devaṃ           | deve    |
| monkey      | vānara  | vānaro            | vānarā  | vānaraṃ         | vānare  |

# Sentence Construction ( *vākyā* )

# Translate into English

| <i>Pāḷi</i>                     | English                              |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>mātulā buddhaṃ vandanti</i>  | The uncles worship the Buddha.       |
| <i>dhammo nare rakkhati</i>     | The Dhamma protects men.             |
| <i>mittā vihāraṃ āgacchanti</i> | The friends come (to) the monastery. |
| <i>kassako kumāraṃ harati</i>   | The farmer carries the boy.          |

# Translate into Pāḷi

English

Pāḷi

The son eats the rice.

*putto odanaṃ/bhattaṃ  
bhuñjati*

The uncles speak to the  
friend.

*mātulā mittam bhāsanti*

The Buddha protects the  
boys.

*Buddho kumāre rakkhati*

The men go to the  
monastery.

*narā vihāraṃ gacchanti*



# 1.3 Ablative of Agent & Instrument Cases (by, with, through)

*Tatiyā - Karaṇa*

具格

# Declension of *Tatīyā* and *Karaṇa* Ablatives of Agent and Instrument Masculine *Akārānta* Nouns

## 具格阳性名词的曲用

- The case ending *-ena* is added to the stem to form the **instrumental case singular**
- The case ending *-ehi* is added to form the **instrumental plural**.
- *-ebhi* is another **archaic instrumental plural** case ending that is sometimes added
- A noun thus inflected expressed the idea “**by**”, “**with**” or “**through**” 表达【用、与、凭借、透过】。

# Declension of Tatīyā and Karaṇa Masculine *Akārānta* Nouns 具格阳性名词的曲用

Note:

- “*saddhiṃ*” or
- “*saha*”
- meaning “*with*”, is also used with the instrumental case.
- They are not normally used with nouns denoting things

# Nouns: 8 Groups/9 Types of Cases

|   | <i>Vibhatti</i>   | Case                                                             | e.g.                              |
|---|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | <i>Paṭhamā</i>    | Nominative 主格                                                    | Subject                           |
| 2 | <i>Dutiyā</i>     | Accusative 宾格/对格/受格                                              | Object                            |
| 3 | (a) <i>Tatīyā</i> | Ablative of agent (by, with, through <b>whom</b> )               | 具格<br>“by”<br>“with”<br>“through” |
|   | (b) <i>Karaṇa</i> | Ablative of instrument (by, with, through <b>what</b> )          |                                   |
| 4 | <i>Catutthī</i>   | Dative (receiver) 与格/为格                                          | “to”, “for”                       |
| 5 | <i>Pañcamī</i>    | Ablative of separation ( <b>from</b> whom, where, what) 托格/从格/夺格 | “from”                            |
| 6 | <i>Chaṭṭhī</i>    | Possessive/Genitive (belonging to) 属格                            | “of”                              |
| 7 | <i>Sattamī</i>    | Locative 位置格/处格                                                  | “in”, “on”, “at”                  |
| 8 | <i>Ālapana</i>    | Vocative (being addressed) 呼格                                    | “O man”, “dear mother”            |

# Nouns: 8 Groups/9 Types of Cases

|   | <i>Vibhatti</i>   | Case                                                     | e.g.                              |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | <i>Paṭhamā</i>    | Nominative 主格                                            | Subject                           |
| 2 | <i>Dutiyā</i>     | Accusative 宾格/对格/受格                                      | Object                            |
| 3 | (a) <i>Tatīyā</i> | Ablative of agent (by, with, through whom)               | 具格<br>“by”<br>“with”<br>“through” |
|   | (b) <i>Karaṇa</i> | Ablative of instrument (by, with, through what)          |                                   |
| 4 | <i>Catutthī</i>   | Dative (receiver) 与格/为格                                  | “to”, “for”                       |
| 5 | <i>Pañcamī</i>    | Ablative of separation (from whom, where, what) 托格/从格/夺格 | “from”                            |
| 6 | <i>Chaṭṭhī</i>    | Possessive/Genitive (belonging to) 属格                    | “of”                              |
| 7 | <i>Sattamī</i>    | Locative 位置格/处格                                          | “in”, “on”,<br>“at”               |
| 8 | <i>Ālapana</i>    | Vocative (being addressed) 呼格                            | “O man”,<br>“dear mother”         |

# Nouns: 8 Groups/9 Types of Cases

|   | <i>Vibhatti</i>   | Case                                                             | e.g.                              |
|---|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|   |                   |                                                                  |                                   |
| 3 | (a) <i>Tatiyā</i> | Ablative of agent (by, with, through <b>whom</b> )               | 具格<br>“by”<br>“with”<br>“through” |
|   | (b) <i>Karaṇa</i> | Ablative of instrument (by, with, through <b>what</b> )          |                                   |
| 5 | <i>Pañcamī</i>    | Ablative of separation ( <b>from</b> whom, where, what) 托格/从格/夺格 | “from”                            |
|   |                   |                                                                  |                                   |
|   |                   |                                                                  |                                   |
|   |                   |                                                                  |                                   |



# Special Notes: Ablative

- Ablative: in some languages (such as *Pāḷi*), the form that a noun, pronoun or an adjective can take to show, for example
  - something is done **by, with, through** whom:  
**Tatiyā**
  - something is done **by, with, through** what:  
**Karaṇa**
  - **from** where, whom, what something comes from: **Pañcamī**

# Special Notes: Ablative

- Something is done **by, with, through** whom: **Tatiyā**
  - The man goes to the village **with** (his) friends.
  - *Naro mittebhi/mittehi gāmaṃ gacchati.*
- Something is done **by, with, through** what: **Karaṇa**
  - The man cuts the tree **with** a saw.
  - *Naro kakacena rukkhaṃ chindati.*
- Something/Someone comes **from** where, who, what: **Pañcamī**
  - Bhante Sugatavaṃso comes **from Sri Lanka**
  - You will learn soon!

# Special Notes: Ablative

Something is done **by, with, through** whom:  
**Tatiyā**

Something is done **by, with, through** what:  
**Karaṇa**

Something/Someone comes **from** where, who, what: **Pañcamī**

Declined in the Same Way

- Grouped together
- Normally grouped and denoted as **Instrumental, Ins.**

Declined Differently

- Separate Group
- Normally denoted as **Ablative, Abl.**

# Declension of Tatiyā and Karaṇa

## Masculine *Akārānta* Nouns

### 具格阳性名词的曲用

| Noun                     | Singular                                                                                                  | Plural                                                                                                                                                        |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>nara</i><br>(man)     | <i>nara</i> + <b>ena</b> = <i>narena</i><br>(by the man;<br>with the man;<br>through the man)             | <i>nara</i> + <b>ebhi</b> = <i>narebhi</i><br><i>nara</i> + <b>ehi</b> = <i>narehi</i><br>(by the men;<br>with the men;<br>through the men)                   |
| <i>bhūpāla</i><br>(king) | <i>bhūpāla</i> + <b>ena</b> =<br><i>bhūpālena</i><br>(by the king;<br>with the king;<br>through the king) | <i>bhūpāla</i> + <b>ebhi</b> = <i>bhūpālebhi</i><br><i>bhūpāla</i> + <b>ehi</b> = <i>bhūpālehi</i><br>(by the kings;<br>with the kings;<br>through the kings) |

# Declension of Tatiyā and Karaṇa

## Masculine *Akārānta* Nouns

### 具格阳性名词的曲用

| Noun                       | Singular                                                                                                | Plural                                                                                                                                                  |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>cora</i><br><br>(thief) | <i>cora</i> + <b>ena</b> = <i>corena</i><br><br>(by the thief;<br>with the thief;<br>through the thief) | <i>cora</i> + <b>ebhi</b> = <i>corebhi</i><br><i>cora</i> + <b>ehi</b> = <i>corehi</i><br>(by the thieves;<br>with the thieves;<br>through the thieves) |
| <i>dāsa</i><br><br>(slave) | <i>dāsa</i> + <b>ena</b> = <i>dāsenā</i><br><br>(by the slave;<br>with the slave;<br>through the slave) | <i>dāsa</i> + <b>ebhi</b> = <i>dāsebhi</i><br><i>dāsa</i> + <b>ehi</b> = <i>dāsehi</i><br>(by the slaves;<br>with the slaves;<br>through the slaves)    |

# Declension of Tatiyā and Karaṇa

## Masculine *Akārānta* Nouns

### 具格阳性名词的曲用

| Noun                       | Singular                                                                                                | Plural                                                                                                                                               |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>sīha</i><br><br>(lion)  | <i>sīha</i> + <i>ena</i> = <i>sīhena</i><br><br>(by the lion;<br>with the lion;<br>through the lion)    | <i>sīha</i> + <i>ebhi</i> = <i>sīhebhī</i><br><i>sīha</i> + <i>ehi</i> = <i>sīhehi</i><br>(by the lions;<br>with the lions;<br>through the lions)    |
| <i>assa</i><br><br>(horse) | <i>assa</i> + <i>ena</i> = <i>assena</i><br><br>(by the horse;<br>with the horse;<br>through the horse) | <i>assa</i> + <i>ebhi</i> = <i>assebhī</i><br><i>assa</i> + <i>ehi</i> = <i>assehi</i><br>(by the horses;<br>with the horses;<br>through the horses) |



# Vocabulary - Nouns

| <i>ratha</i><br>vehicle, chariot | <i>Ekavacana</i><br>Singular | <i>Bahuvacana</i><br>Plural |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>Paṭhamā</i>                   | <i>ratho</i>                 | <i>rathā</i>                |
| <i>Dutiyā</i>                    | <i>ratham</i>                | <i>rathe</i>                |
| <i>Tatīyā/Karaṇa</i>             | <i>rathena</i>               | <i>rathebbhi / rathehi</i>  |

| <i>sakaṭa</i><br>cart | <i>Ekavacana</i><br>Singular | <i>Bahuvacana</i><br>Plural  |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>Paṭhamā</i>        | <i>sakaṭo</i>                | <i>sakaṭā</i>                |
| <i>Dutiyā</i>         | <i>sakaṭam</i>               | <i>sakaṭe</i>                |
| <i>Tatīyā/Karaṇa</i>  | <i>sakaṭena</i>              | <i>sakaṭebbhi / sakaṭehi</i> |

# Vocabulary - Nouns

| <i>sāvaka</i><br>disciple | <i>Ekavacana</i><br>Singular | <i>Bahuvacana</i><br>Plural |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>Paṭhamā</i>            | <i>sāvako</i>                | <i>sāvakā</i>               |
| <i>Dutiyā</i>             | <i>sāvakaṃ</i>               | <i>sāvake</i>               |
| <i>Tatīyā/Karaṇa</i>      | <i>sāvakena</i>              | <i>sāvakebhi / sāvakehi</i> |

| <i>samaṇa</i><br>recluse, monk | <i>Ekavacana</i><br>Singular | <i>Bahuvacana</i><br>Plural |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>Paṭhamā</i>                 | <i>samaṇo</i>                | <i>samaṇā</i>               |
| <i>Dutiyā</i>                  | <i>samaṇaṃ</i>               | <i>samaṇe</i>               |
| <i>Tatīyā/Karaṇa</i>           | <i>samaṇena</i>              | <i>samaṇebhi/samaṇehi</i>   |

# Vocabulary - Nouns

| <i>yācaka</i><br>beggar | <i>Ekavacana</i><br>Singular | <i>Bahuvacana</i><br>Plural |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>Paṭhamā</i>          | <i>yācako</i>                | <i>yācakā</i>               |
| <i>Dutiyā</i>           | <i>yācakam</i>               | <i>yācake</i>               |
| <i>Tatīyā/Karaṇa</i>    | <i>yācakena</i>              | <i>yācakebhi / yācakehi</i> |

| <i>sigāla</i><br>jackal | <i>Ekavacana</i><br>Singular | <i>Bahuvacana</i><br>Plural |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>Paṭhamā</i>          | <i>sigālo</i>                | <i>sigālā</i>               |
| <i>Dutiyā</i>           | <i>sigālam</i>               | <i>sigāle</i>               |
| <i>Tatīyā/Karaṇa</i>    | <i>sigālena</i>              | <i>sigālebhi / sigālehi</i> |

# Vocabulary - Nouns

| <i>āvāṭa</i><br><b>pit</b> | <i>Ekavacana</i><br><b>Singular</b> | <i>Bahuvacana</i><br><b>Plural</b> |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>Paṭhamā</i>             | <i>āvāṭo</i>                        | <i>āvāṭā</i>                       |
| <i>Dutiyā</i>              | <i>āvāṭaṃ</i>                       | <i>āvāṭe</i>                       |
| <i>Tatīyā/Karaṇa</i>       | <i>āvāṭena</i>                      | <i>āvāṭebhi / āvāṭehi</i>          |

| <i>pabbata</i><br><b>mountain</b> | <i>Ekavacana</i><br><b>Singular</b> | <i>Bahuvacana</i><br><b>Plural</b> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>Paṭhamā</i>                    | <i>pabbato</i>                      | <i>pabbatā</i>                     |
| <i>Dutiyā</i>                     | <i>pabbataṃ</i>                     | <i>pabbate</i>                     |
| <i>Tatīyā/Karaṇa</i>              | <i>pabbatena</i>                    | <i>pabbatebhi / pabbatehi</i>      |

# Vocabulary - Nouns

| <i>sagga</i><br>heaven | <i>Ekavacana</i><br>Singular | <i>Bahuvacana</i><br>Plural |
|------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>Paṭhamā</i>         | <i>saggo</i>                 | <i>saggā</i>                |
| <i>Dutiyā</i>          | <i>saggaṃ</i>                | <i>sagge</i>                |
| <i>Tatīyā/Karaṇa</i>   | <i>saggena</i>               | <i>saggebhi / saggehi</i>   |

| <i>sara</i><br>arrow | <i>Ekavacana</i><br>Singular | <i>Bahuvacana</i><br>Plural |
|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>Paṭhamā</i>       | <i>saro</i>                  | <i>sarā</i>                 |
| <i>Dutiyā</i>        | <i>saraṃ</i>                 | <i>sare</i>                 |
| <i>Tatīyā/Karaṇa</i> | <i>sarena</i>                | <i>sarebhi / sarehi</i>     |

# Vocabulary - Nouns

| <i>kakaca</i><br><b>saw</b> | <i>Ekavacana</i><br><b>Singular</b> | <i>Bahuvacana</i><br><b>Plural</b> |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>Paṭhamā</i>              | <i>kakaco</i>                       | <i>kakacā</i>                      |
| <i>Dutiyā</i>               | <i>kakacaṃ</i>                      | <i>kakace</i>                      |
| <i>Tatīyā/Karaṇa</i>        | <i>kakacena</i>                     | <i>kakacebhi / kakacehi</i>        |

| <i>khagga</i><br><b>sword</b> | <i>Ekavacana</i><br><b>Singular</b> | <i>Bahuvacana</i><br><b>Plural</b> |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>Paṭhamā</i>                | <i>khaggo</i>                       | <i>khaggā</i>                      |
| <i>Dutiyā</i>                 | <i>khaggaṃ</i>                      | <i>khagge</i>                      |
| <i>Tatīyā/Karaṇa</i>          | <i>khaggena</i>                     | <i>khaggebhi / khaggehi</i>        |



# Vocabulary - Nouns

| <i>paṇḍita</i><br>wise man | <i>Ekavacana</i><br>Singular | <i>Bahuvacana</i><br>Plural       |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Paṭhamā</i>             | <i>paṇḍito</i>               | <i>paṇḍitā</i>                    |
| <i>Dutiyā</i>              | <i>paṇḍitaṃ</i>              | <i>paṇḍite</i>                    |
| <i>Tatīyā/Karaṇa</i>       | <i>paṇḍitena</i>             | <i>paṇḍitebhi /<br/>paṇḍitehi</i> |

# Vocabulary – Nouns *Titayā/Karaṇa* (by, with, through)

| English          | Stem          | Ins S           | Ins Pl          |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| vehicle, chariot | <i>ratha</i>  | <i>rathena</i>  | <i>rathehi</i>  |
| cart             | <i>sakaṭa</i> | <i>sakaṭena</i> | <i>sakaṭehi</i> |
| disciple         | <i>sāvaka</i> | <i>sāvakena</i> | <i>sāvakehi</i> |
| recluse, monk    | <i>samaṇa</i> | <i>samaṇena</i> | <i>samaṇehi</i> |
| beggar           | <i>yācaka</i> | <i>yācakena</i> | <i>yācakehi</i> |
| jackal           | <i>sigāla</i> | <i>sigālena</i> | <i>sigālehi</i> |

# Vocabulary – Nouns *Titayā/Karaṇa* (by, with, through)

| English  | Stem           | Ins S            | Ins Pl           |
|----------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| pit      | <i>āvāṭa</i>   | <i>āvāṭena</i>   | <i>āvāṭehi</i>   |
| mountain | <i>pabbata</i> | <i>pabbatena</i> | <i>pabbatehi</i> |
| heaven   | <i>sagga</i>   | <i>saggena</i>   | <i>saggehi</i>   |
| arrow    | <i>sara</i>    | <i>sarena</i>    | <i>sarehi</i>    |
| saw      | <i>kakaca</i>  | <i>kakacena</i>  | <i>kakacehi</i>  |
| sword    | <i>khagga</i>  | <i>khaggena</i>  | <i>khaggehi</i>  |
| wise man | <i>paṇḍita</i> | <i>paṇḍitena</i> | <i>paṇḍitehi</i> |

# Vocabulary - Verbs

| English       | Singular        | Plural           |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| cook          | <i>pacati</i>   | <i>pacanti</i>   |
| plough        | <i>kasati</i>   | <i>kasanti</i>   |
| cut           | <i>chindati</i> | <i>chindanti</i> |
| run           | <i>dhāvati</i>  | <i>dhāvanti</i>  |
| climb, ascend | <i>āruhati</i>  | <i>āruhanti</i>  |
| descend       | <i>oruhati</i>  | <i>oruhanti</i>  |
| dig           | <i>khaṇati</i>  | <i>khaṇanti</i>  |
| shoot         | <i>vijjhati</i> | <i>vijjhanti</i> |
| hit, strike   | <i>paharati</i> | <i>paharanti</i> |

# Sentence Construction ( *vākyā* )

# Sentences: Ablative of Agent

## *Tatiyā*

### Singular

*Bhūpālo      narena      gāmaṃ      gacchati*  
the king | with man | the village | goes

The king goes to the village **with the man**.

### Plural

*Bhūpālā      narehi      gāmaṃ      gacchanti*  
the kings | with men | the village | go

The kings go to the village **with the men**.



# Sentences: Ablative of Agent

## *Tatiyā*

### Singular

*Putto mātulena āvāṭaṃ khaṇati*

the son | with uncle | a pit | digs

The son digs a pit **with (his) uncle.**

### Plural

*Puttā mātulehi āvāṭe khaṇanti*

the sons | with uncles | pits | dig

The sons dig pits **with (their) uncles.**

# Sentences: Ablative of Instrument

## *Karaṇa*

### Singular

*Kumāro hatthena āhāraṃ bhuñjati*

the boy | with hand | the food | eats

The boy eats the food with (his) hand.

### Plural

*Kumārā hatthehi āhāraṃ bhuñjanti*

the boys | with hands | the food | eat

The boys eat the food with (their) hands.